The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5493 號三十九百四千五第 日七念月五年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1875. 港香 號十三月六英 禮拜三 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 28, ALEXANDRINE, French bark, 250, Goscoin, Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th April, Coals.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 29, BOWEN, British steamer, 844, J. McKenzie, Glasgow 16th May, Port Said 30th, Suez 1st June, and Singapore 21st, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

June 29, CHINA, German steamer, 642, P. H. Hennings, from Canton, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 29, HOOGLY, French str., 1,800, Gauvain, Marseilles 23rd May, Naples 25th, Port Said 29th, Suez 1st June, Aden 6th, Galle 15th, Singapore 21st, and Saigon 26th, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 29, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, Thebaud, Amoy 27th June, and Swatow 28th, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

June 29, SEA GULL, British steamer, 997, S. Ridge, Calcutta 6th June, Penang 13th, Singapore 18th, and Saigon 25th, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 29, TARTAR, British steamer, 2,225, J. Johnson, Shanghai 26th June, Tea.—GILMAN & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 29TH.

China, str., for Shanghai.

Departures.

June 28, GWALIOR, str., for Whampoa.
June 29, MARY ANN HOLMAN, for Foochow.
June 29, SANTA LUCIA, for Cagayan.
June 29, BALBINA, for Manila.
June 29, ENGLAND'S GLORY, for Touron.
June 29, CHINA, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hoogly*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—
For Hongkong.
From Marseilles.—Mr. Faranda and 2 Chinese. From Naples.—Mr. and Mrs. Noebel, Miss Ortell and Miss Melville. From Saigon.—Mr. Laye Sue and 34 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Marseilles.—Bishop Verrolles, Mrs. Livingston, Messrs. Totusigo and Loventain, and 2 Chinese. From Naples.—1 Chinese.
For Yokohama.
From Marseilles.—Messrs. Band, Jourdan, Biller, and Regnault. From Galle.—Mr. Sato. From Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoeterman and 2 children.

Per *Bowen*, str., from Glasgow, &c.:—
396 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Amoy, &c.:—
Mr. L. A. Luke, U.S.N., and 230 Chinese.
Per *Sea Gull*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—
20 Chinese.
Per *Tartar*, str., from Shanghai:—
Mr. and Mrs. Pond and child, Messrs. Locke and Clausen.

DEPARTED.

Per *China*, str., for Shanghai:—
1 Cabin and 30 Chinese.

Reports.

The French mail steamship *Hoogly* reports left Marseilles on 23rd May, Naples on the 25th, Port Said on the 29th, Suez on 1st June, Aden on the 6th, Galle on the 15th, Singapore on the 21st, and Saigon on the 26th. Had moderate monsoon to Saigon from Singapore; since then rain and threatening weather.

The British steamship *Sea Gull* reports left Calcutta on 6th June, Penang on the 13th, Singapore on the 18th, and Saigon on the 25th. Had first part fair weather and S.W. monsoon in Bay of Bengal; the latter part very equally weather with heavy rain. The steamship *Pernambuco* knocked a hole in her bottom going up the Saigon river and went into dock. The steamships *August Leyter* and *Medina* were in port.

The British steamship *Bowen* reports left Glasgow on 16th May, Port Said on the 30th, Suez on 1st June, and Singapore on the 21st. On 16th May at 11.45 a.m., hove up anchor and left the Tail of the bank, Greenock. On the 17th at 9.20 a.m., passed Tuskar Light; at noon, discharged pilot at Dunmore. On the 19th, Cape Finisterre. On the 21st, Cape St. Vincent, at 6.30 p.m. off Gibraltar. On the 25th, passed Gozo and Malta. On the 28th at 7.30 p.m., sighted Port Said Lighthouse, at 10 p.m. anchored inside the harbour. On the 29th, the steamship *Sarpedon* from Liverpool arrived and left at noon same day. On the 30th at 4.50 a.m., left Port Said. Brought up at first station owing to the steamship *City of Cambridge* being ashore. At 11 a.m. proceeded. At 5.50 p.m. entered Lake Timsah and anchored for the night. On the 31st at 4.30 a.m., hove up and proceeded. At 8.15 a.m. anchored in the Great Bitter Lake owing to the P. & O. steamer *Khedive* being ashore at the southern entrance to the Canal. On 1st June at 9 a.m., hove up and proceeded, the *Khedive* having got off. At noon, passed a British man-of-war. At 3.15 p.m. cleared Canal and proceeded at full speed. On the 6th, abreast Perim Light. On the 8th, passed Socotra. On the 14th at 6 a.m., sighted Galle. On the 17th at 11 a.m., sighted land. At 5 p.m. abreast of Pulo Way. On the 18th at 5 a.m., made Diamond Point; at 9.50 p.m. Pulo Jarra. On the 19th at 8 a.m., off North Sands (Lighthouse); at 10.30 a.m. abreast of Parcelar Hill; at 2.14 p.m. abreast of Cape Rachado; at 5 p.m. abreast of Signal staff, Malacca, and showed signal letters; at 6 p.m. outside Water Island; at 9.45 p.m. abeam of Formosa Hill; at 11.10 sighted Pulo Pisang. On the 20th at 2.27, Little Carimon Point. From Singapore to the Paracels had stormy and unfavourable weather. From thence to Hongkong had fine weather. The *Bowen* passed the following ships:—On 23rd May, the British steamship *Timor*, in lat. 36.59 N., long. 4.1 E., steering Westward. On the 24th, the British steamship *Alonzo*, in lat. 37.22 N., long. 9.40 E., steering Westward. On the 27th, the British steamship *City of Manchester*, in lat. 33.13 N., long. 25.3 E., Calcutta to London. On the 29th, the British steamship *Sarpedon*, Port Said, Liverpool to Singapore. The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s mail *Hoogly*, Port Said. The French transport *Creuse*, Port Said. On the 30th, the British steamship *Tagus*, Suez Canal, steering Northward. The British steamship *City of Cambridge*, Suez Canal, Calcutta to London. On the 31st, the British steamship *Cybele*, Suez Canal, London to Singapore. The British steamship *Vixen*, Suez Canal, outward bound. On 1st June, P. & O. steamship *Khedive*, Suez Canal, steering Northward. The M. M. Co. mail *Mekong*, Suez Canal, steering Northward. The British steamship *Caduceus*, Suez Canal, steering Northward. The P. & O. steamship *Baroda*, Suez Canal, steering Northward. The British steamship *Inbro*, Suez Canal, steering Northward. On the 5th, the British steamship *Woodham*, in lat. 15.23 N., long. 41.53 E., steering Northward. The British steamship *Macedonia*, in lat. 15.23 N., long. 41.53 E., Bombay to Liverpool. On the 6th, the P. & O. steamship *Thibet*, in lat. 12.22 N., 44.26 E., steering Northward. The British steamship *Burmese*, in lat. 12.22 N., long. 44.26 E., steering Northward. On the 19th, the British steamship *State of Virginia* off North Sands Lighthouse, steering N.W.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co.; possession from 1st June next.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, situated in Queen's Road.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
997 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted and in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.
Apply to
H. A. ASGER & H. ESMAIL,
No. 17, Gage Street.
tf 998 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of FOUR ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

GODOWNS TO LET.

SUBSTANTIAL GRANITE GODOWNS, situated on the Praya East, Nos. 60A, 61A, and 63A, and another No. 63. Rent moderate.
Apply to
TANG YUEN CHONG,
Near the right side of the Man Mo Temple, Hollywood Road.
1m 982 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 29th March, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET,

With Possession on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq.

Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellino, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. THOMAS HALL to sign our Firm per procuration.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 654 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE OLIVER is authorised to sign the name of our Firm at Foochow.

HEARD & Co.
tf 719 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of

MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, Jn., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

THOMPSON & Co.
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow,
June 5th, 1875. 3m 860

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 3rd March, 1875.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.

HEARD & Co.
tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. HERMANN CAESAR ERDMANN to sign our Firm on and after this date.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, Canton,
1st June, 1875. [1m 841

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. PHIPPS has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

PHIPPS, HICKLING Co.
845 Foochow, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CONRAD MUNRO DONNER has been authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at this Port.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1m 842 Canton, 1st June, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Tukao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
540 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary *pro. tem.* to the above Company.

Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.

RICHARD DEACON,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

MORROW,

the 1st July, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases KERCHE OIL.
Casks PORT, in Quarts and Pints.
„ BEER, Quarts.
EAU DE COGNE.
Cases GIN.
„ SHERRY.
„ PORTINE.
„ VERMUTH.
Flower VASES.
Fancy ORNAMENTS.
Letter PAPER.
SOCKS, HAKERCHIEFS, TIES, Fancy CLOTH, &c.

Also,

5 Casks BLACK PAINT.

And

Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1011 Hongkong, 30th June, 1875.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 2nd July, 1875, at Noon,—

MORTON'S OTTAN'S STORES:—SAUCE, VINEGAR, SEED OIL, MUSTARD, PICKLES, TAPIOCA, PEARL BARLEY, OATMEAL, FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, &c., &c.

White and Coloured SHIRTS, GASALIERS, TUMBLERS, the GLASSES, Alpaca and Cotton UMBRELLAS.

1 HARMONIUM, 6½ Octaves, 5 Stops.
Japanese MATS.
6 Iron BEDSTEADS.
SHOVELS.
6 Cross Cut SAWS.
PURDONIAS.
English Yellow SOAP.
30 Cases Assorted Vineyards BRANDY, No. 1.
1 Wind PUMP.
A quantity of HARDWOOD BOARDS and STANCHIONS.

And

(On account of the concerned,)—

15 Boxes, or 500 CIGARS, more or less damaged.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1012 Hongkong, 30th June, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., to Sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on board, on

SATURDAY,

the 3rd July, 1875, at 12.30 o'clock P.M.,—

The Composite Steamship

"WASHI,"

of 336 Tons Register (gross), built in 1871, by Messrs. BEWIE, WEBB & Co., Dublin, and Engined by Messrs. JAS. WATT & Co., London, with two Direct Acting Engines, of 60 Horse Power Nominal.

Consumption of Coal (Takasima) 4 to 5 Tons, speed 8 Knots. Capacity of Bunkers 70 Tons. Length 152 ft. 1 in., Breadth 21 ft. 2 in., Depth 16 ft. 5 in. Accommodation for 10 first-class Passengers.

REMARKS.

Very good Passenger accommodation and a good Saloon. Has been Docked, re-coppered, and thoroughly overhauled in January, 1875. Painted inside and out in May, 1875.

For further particulars and Inventory, &c., apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer, Expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.

The Steamer to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
967 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 in any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital,	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris Capital,	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on allowing Brokerage of—
40 per cent. on *Risks East of Singapore.*
And 20 per cent. on *Risks to Europe and America.*
1043 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	½ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ „ „
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ „ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ „ „
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.

Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.

New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.

PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.

New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.

Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.

JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.

The India GAUZE UNDER-VEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.

38, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.
For Particulars, &c., apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
662 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 „ „ (2 „)
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Ship-chandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Will be ready to supply
PURE
CLEAR
TASTELESS
CRYSTAL ICE
AT THE
Beginning of June.

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
775 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND, for preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants and other Insects, is Cheap, and simple in its Application to Timber for Building purposes, &c.

Master Packages for trial, with full instructions supplied, and Orders received by

W. H. NOTLEY,
FOR
B. DAVIES,
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA.
tf 729 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

WANTED

A GOOD and Experienced SALESMAN, for a STORE, not Portuguese, apply by Letter only, to "S.," care of this Paper.
tf 779 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.

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PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, shewing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.
3m 786 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, the Company's Steamers plying between Hongkong and Canton will run in the DAY TIME, leaving Hongkong at SEVEN A.M., and Canton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 A.M.; on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at SEVEN A.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
911 Hongkong, 11th June, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
E. PEIL,
tf 1071 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 5th July proximo.

BUSINESS.

To Confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held this day.

By Order, W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
14 968 Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th July prox., at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
27d 976 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th July proximo, at Half-past 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing certain proposed alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company.

The proposed alterations will be circulated among the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
27d 977 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 20th day of July next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
27d 978 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above-named Company will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1875, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th of July, 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ED. BAKER.
Secretary.
941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 838 Hongkong, 1st June, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports named:—

London.....Messrs.	GEORGE CROSHAW & Co.
Canton..... „	DEACON & Co.
Foochow..... „	WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
Yokohama „	PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned has been appointed Secretary to the above Company, and that Mr. J. F. REDING has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
tf 797 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies by the O. S. S. Co.'s, P. & O. Co.'s, and M. M. Co.'s Steamers at the following Rates, less 15 % discount:—

	All Risks.	Free of Particular Average.
Hongkong to London, Tea,	1¾ %	1½ %
Do. Do. Silk,	1½ %	1½ %

Other First-class Steamers at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 891 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 % discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 892 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 % discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
1m 893 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Iracouaddy," 11th March, 1875.
GFT ... ... 1 case Books.
Ex "Anadyr," 6th May.
LR, ... 5 bars Iron.
G *Ex "Ava," 12th June, 1875.*
H&P, Nos. 311/22, ... 12 cases Sundries.
AL, 1/12, ... 9 „ do.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN.

THE First Half-yearly Interest on the above Loan is due in Hongkong TO-DAY, and in London on the 19th August, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Holders of Provisional Certificates, who desire their Interest Warrants in Hongkong must deposit their Certificates at the Office of the above Bank for examination, when a Warrant for the Interest due, £4 per cent., will be returned with the Certificate, or, if required, will be paid at Current Exchange on London.

The Bonds, to be exchanged for the Provisional Certificates, are not quite ready, but they are expected shortly, and due not

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work.*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING Co
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

"	Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHEE, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 30TH, 1875.

SOME time since we noticed the summary measures that were being adopted by the new Governor of Manchuria to cleanse that province from its Augean accumulation of corruption and crime. In a recent number of the Peking *Gazette* a memorial of this reforming Governor is published. He reports that the rifeness of brigandage in the province is due to the laxity and supineness of the officials generally, and some of these have been dismissed and disgraced. As a flagrant instance of the effeteness of the late Government he states that a clerk in the Yamên of Moukden is reported to have exercised for upwards of ten years control over the affairs of the entire province, and under his evil influence the machinery of Government has become deranged and the interests of the people completely neglected. It is to be feared that a similar state of things prevails in other provinces besides Manchuria. The Chinese officials as a rule regard their appointments more from a pecuniary point of view than any other. They are seldom largely or even well paid, and they "squeeze" the poor people mercilessly in order to augment their own incomes. The Governor of Manchuria mentions among other things that the salaries of the officials are cut down to too low a scale, and as a remedial measure towards stopping corruption and malpractice a higher rate of pay is recommended. It is a bad policy to give public servants insufficient remuneration. They are by their poverty exposed to many temptations which a well paid official would not dream of yielding to. A needy official is, too, tolerably certain to exert his power to plunder those over whom he is invested with authority.

The demoralisation in Manchuria appears to have been so widespread and complete that it was found inexpedient by the new ruler to look too closely all at once into the misdeeds of the various officials, for fear entire disorganisation should be the result. In order, therefore, to prevent confusion setting in he has been compelled to wink at a great deal. Of course a time will come eventually when these gentlemen will receive their deserts. But he finds it impossible to make an immediate clearance. He recommends, however, that expectant officials should be drafted to the province from other quarters, to await employment, and that affairs should be gradually brought to order. His first measures were of a very different character, being most summary both in sentence and execution. He has, it is probable, removed the first layer of corruption, and finds the others not so easily eradicable. We wish him well through his task. He will doubtless make numerous enemies, and meet with little gratitude from the oppressed people; but he will have deserved well of his country if he is able in any appreciable degree to stem the tide of corruption which flows through official channels in China. It would give Europeans out here much satisfaction to see other Provincial Governors adopting a similar course.

THE latest news from Burmah is anything but confirmatory of the pacific tidings last received. Colonel WYNDHAM, it will be remembered, wrote word from Mandalay that the King of BURMAH denied all complicity in the arrest of the Yunnan Expedition, and that careful private inquiry confirmed his statement. The intelligence just received says, that the Chinese General LEE SEN TAREE, Military Governor of Momein, and the reputed instigator of the attack on Colonel BROWNE's Expedition and the murder of Mr. MARGARY has been received with great honours at Mandalay. This certainly sorts ill with the KING's avowed desire to remain at peace with the British Indian Government. But the truculent tyrant is no doubt playing fast and loose with British officials. He is reported to have received the offer of a large contingent of troops from China, and doubtless flatters himself that with such assistance he can oppose an effective resistance to British arms. It is not probable that the Yunnan Authorities will really send him reinforcements, even if they promised to do so, nor is it very likely that Golden Foot will seriously go to war with us. But it must now surely be apparent to the Indian Government that the King of AVA is not to be trusted, and should, as a matter of policy, be removed from his throne. He has abused his power in numerous instances and given great trouble to the Indian Government. They have full justification for the course mentioned, and the absorption of his territory into British Burmah would consolidate our possessions and bring them to the frontiers of China. It is to be hoped that no false sentiment will be allowed to intervene in the case. If the King of BURMAH is acting a treacherous part towards the Indian Government, as there is every reason to believe he is, he should not longer be allowed to cumber the way.

In the Police report of yesterday is chronicled another case which goes to prove what has always been asserted, namely, that most of the pawnbrokers here are more willing to screen rogues than to assist the authorities in detecting robberies. A boy stole a watch and chain from a police constable and disposed of it at a pawnshop in Wellington-street without difficulty. The lad, who was a ragged hawker of lemonade, was, the pawnbroker pleaded, well known to him, hence his readiness to accept the articles in pledge. If the boy was really well known to him it was the very best of reasons why he should have refused to receive the watch, or have sent for the police; for he must have been well aware that he was not likely to come honestly by the watch and chain. Mr. MAY very properly inflicted a severe penalty, and it is to be hoped that it may have the effect in the future of inducing caution on the part of the pawnbrokers. It seems fruitless to hope anything from a better motive. A penalty of fifty dollars, however, may well make them pause when a dirty miscreant presents himself with an article of value which he could only obtain by theft.

The steamship *Formosa* returned from Kowloon Dock yesterday.

Inspector Grimes and a party of Police made a raid on a gambling house at West Point on Monday night and arrested thirty-six gamblers. After evidence had been given yesterday at the Police Court, they were sent to Gaol for terms varying from six months to a few days in default of fines inflicted.

No. 4 of *China Punch* was issued yesterday, and it is a decided improvement on last number. The cartoons are exceptionally good. The literary matter is also much better and more varied, and the get-up altogether is much superior to late numbers. We notice that for the first time contributions to its columns are solicited. This will give an opportunity to many in the Colony to distinguish themselves, and we trust the advantage that will be taken of it will be to the improvement of our facetious contemporary.

We take the following items from the *London and China Express*:—

H.M.S. *Elk*, from Hongkong, left Malta on the 14th May for Portsmouth.

The appointment as Consul for Japan in Holland of Mr. A. J. Bauduin, to reside at the Hague, has been approved of by the King.

Surgeon John Wood (1872), late of the *Crocodile* troopship, Lieutenant Ernest Kinder (1873), and Lieut. H. B. Lang (1866), have been appointed to the China Station.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that the *Jupiter*, from Singapore to New York, went ashore on the 19th April, twelve miles east of Bird Island, and became a total wreck.

The German gunboat *Cyclop*, Captain von Riche, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 19th May from Keil, on *route* for the East Indies, China, and Japan. She put in to coal, and was expected to proceed on her voyage on the 21st May.

The late Commander-in-Chief on the China station (Sir Charles Shadwell, K.C.B.), has, on hauling down his flag, received from the Admiralty a letter of approval. Should Sir A. C. Key leave the Naval College for active employment, Sir Charles Shadwell is likely to succeed him.

The Rev. A. H. Anderson, of Aldershot, has received an invitation from the English Presbyterian Congregation of Singapore. They offer him £600 per annum to begin with, a free house, and passage paid there for himself and family, and back again in three years. Mr. Anderson has replied, stating that duty calls upon him to continue in Aldershot.

The *Iron Duke*, late flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Shadwell, on the China station, was paid off at Devonport on the 18th ult., in the presence of Captain Henegan, of the *Royal Adelaide*, flag-ship, Devonport. The crew remained on the jetty until they were all paid off, and then marched out of the dockyard, a body of seamen leading and marines following.

The following are the latest advices received home:—Yokohama, March 30th; Shanghai, April 2nd; Foochow, 4th; Manila, 5th; Hongkong, 8th; Batavia, 11th; Singapore, 15th; Galle, 23rd. The French mail, with the advices dated as above, was received, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 15th May, two days early. The Pacific mail from Yokohama April 10th reached London, *via* San Francisco, on the 18th May. The next inward P. and O. mail, with a week's later dates, arrived at Brindisi on the 20th May, and would be delivered on its due date, the 24th May. The following (French) mail left Suez on the 18th May, three days early. The heavy portion of next outward mail was despatched from Southampton, on the 20th May, per P. and O. steamer *Deccan*.

At last week's conference of the Society of Arts a paper was read by the Rev. J. Long on "The Russian Advance in Central Asia, and its Aspects, Commercial and Social, toward India and the East." The chief topics dwelt on were the importance of maintaining good relations between England and Russia in the East, the danger from their proximity that threatened to disturb these relations; the social influences of Russia as a slave or semi-oriental Power in the East, and its gradual effects in undermining the false civilisation of Mohammedanism; the feudal influences of Asiatic chieftains, and the necessity of England regarding Indian questions from an oriental as well as an imperial point. Information derived from Russian sources was given and the past commercial relations between Russia and the East and on the proposed railway to unite Eastern China with Russia *viâ* Mongolia and Central Asia, along the ancient trade route of the Black and Caspian Seas. The recent concession of a Tiflis and Teheran railway will facilitate this, and also serve as a basis for extending a railway line to the Indian frontier. The danger of the two great empires drifting into collision is so manifest and appalling, that it behoves us to be up and doing in all earnestness and without delay.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met yesterday afternoon. There were present:—

H.E. the ADMINISTRATOR.
Hon. C. C. SMITH, Acting Col. Secretary.
Hon. Sir J. SMALE, Chief Justice.
Hon. J. BRAMSTON, Attorney General.
Hon. C. MAY, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER.
Hon. H. LOWCOCK.
Mr. WODEHOUSE, (Clerk of Councils.)

THE MINUTES.

The Clerk read the minutes of last meeting, which were passed.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. DOUGLAS.

The ADMINISTRATOR said, before proceeding with the general business of the meeting, he had the pleasure of informing the Council that he had received a despatch from the Secretary of State in which he had authorised an additional £100 to the family of the late Mr. Douglas. It was £300 originally, but the Secretary of State said he would be prepared to approve of £400.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The ADMINISTRATOR then moved that "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to defray the charges of the year 1874," be read a first time. There was little or no explanation necessary in regard to this Ordinance, as the votes had already been taken by the Council. The members would be glad to find that the balance in favour of the Colony on 31st December last was upwards of $156,000.

The CHIEF JUSTICE: After providing for everything?

The ADMINISTRATOR: Yes.

The ordinance was then read a first time.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

The ADMINISTRATOR then proposed the first reading of "An ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to provide for Public and Bank Holidays." It had been considered advisable to make these holidays legal here as they were in other colonies.

The statement of objects and reasons appended to the ordinance is as follows:—"This Ordinance is adopted from the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, (34 Vic. c. 17), and from a similar Ordinance in force in the Mauritius, and does not require any lengthened explanation. The object of the Ordinance is to regulate by law, and at the same time to give legal sanction to, days for closing the Banks in the Colony, instead of leaving them as at present to the discretion of the Bank managers."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he did not think it necessary to add anything to what he had stated in the objects and reasons. When the ordinance was passed, it would give legal sanction to what was at the present time at the discretion of the bankers.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE asked if the bankers had been communicated with on the matter.

The ADMINISTRATOR said they had.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE: And they were quite satisfied with it?

The ADMINISTRATOR said they were.

Mr. LOWCOCK asked if the holidays in the ordinance were the same as those held hitherto.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said there were some additions.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said the Chinese New Year had been added.

The ordinance was read a first time.

SMALL PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The ADMINISTRATOR next proposed that "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, for licensing small Passenger Steamers and for other purposes," be read a first time.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL's statement of objects and reasons is as follows:—"It is submitted that the object of this Ordinance is sufficiently explained by the preamble. The reasons for the Ordinance are that the steam ferry boats now plying in the harbour are not subject to supervision, and that a steam-launch has been employed by its Chinese owners in carrying passengers to places beyond the Colony without supervision and without any legal restriction on the numbers carried, and that there is reason to believe that other small steam vessels are likely to be similarly employed. The Ordinance is intended as a temporary measure, and it is proposed to embody its provisions in the consolidated merchant Shipping Ordinance when that bill comes before the Council again."

The CHIEF JUSTICE asked if there had been no provision for this hitherto?

The ADMINISTRATOR said there had not.

The ordinance was read a first time.

NAVAL STORES, AND PAWNBROKERS' LICENCES.

The ADMINISTRATOR next proposed the first reading of "An ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, for the more effectual protection of Her Majesty's Naval Stores, and for the regulation of Pawnbrokers' Licences."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said this measure had been found necessary in consequence of an alteration of the law at home. The ordinance of 1867 was a copy of the Naval Store Act of the same year, and under it any one found with Naval stores in their possession bearing the Queen's mark was liable to account for them. When the naval stores were sold it was consequently necessary to obliterate all the marks. This led in some cases to the destruction of property, and therefore in England they altered the law in that respect, and new stores were sold with the mark. Therefore, as there were sales of the naval stores in this colony, the same alterations were necessary, but no others had been made.

The ordinance was read a first time.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

The ADMINISTRATOR moved the first reading of "An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to provide for the Devolution of the site of St. Paul's College, and to provide means for altering the statutes of the said College."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said a copy of this ordinance had not yet been placed in the hands of the members, but it would be before the second reading. The Attorney General then explained that the site was let to the Bishop of Victoria as warden of the College. The statute of the College vested all property in the Bishop as warden, and also in the same capacity the whole control and management of the establishment. Her Majesty, having revoked the letters patent, the statute of the College had lost that power of amendment which was previously vested in it, and to provide machinery for altering the statute this ordinance had been introduced. He would not now go into more particulars about it, but copies would be supplied to the Bishop and the members of Government before the second reading.

The ordinance was read a first time.

THE LATE TYEHOON.

The Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY asked the Council to pass a vote for a sum not exceeding $9,000, for the purpose of repairing damages to public works caused by the recent storm. The amount was based on an estimate sent in by the Surveyor General, the different items of which Mr. Smith read. He stated that of course each particular would be carefully scrutinized before any expenditure is sanctioned.

The CHIEF JUSTICE asked if the sum named covered all the injury done to public property.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said it did.

The sum asked for was voted.

IMPROVEMENTS AT EAST POINT.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY then asked the Council to pass a vote for a sum amounting to $3,400 for filling in some land at Bowrington. The subject had been under consideration for some time, and it had been urged that something should be done for the drainage of Happy Valley. It was now proposed to remove the sand from the Canal and deposit it upon the Praya. The Surveyor-General stated that the work was necessary on sanitary grounds, and unless there was any valid objection to it the Government were of opinion that the work should be taken in hand without delay.

Considerable conversation ensued on the subject, but the vote was ultimately passed.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday next.

A singular discovery has just been made in a field at Yerres (Seine-et-Oise). Some workmen, digging in a field, found at a depth of about six feet a skeleton wearing a helmet and cuirass, and at the place of the hand the hilt of a sword, the blade of which had been eaten away by rust. The armour appears to have been once richly damaskined, and traces of gilt dragons could still be seen on the breastplate. These remains are evidently those of some knight of the middle ages.

SUPREME COURT.

29th June.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE NOWDEN.

LAI ATOR v. CHASTEE, $23.—This was a claim for goods supplied.

Plaintiff said defendant took delivery of the goods.

Defendant said the goods were supplied to the firm of Dubost & Co.

His Lordship said he must hear the case.

Plaintiff said he claimed the amount from defendant for stationery supplied him and at his request. There had been running account, and a bill was sent in headed Messrs. Dubost & Co.

His Lordship said it was clear from the heading, and plaintiff's own book that credit had been given to Dubost & Co. The estate was now being wound up by defendant, and if plaintiff sent in the bill to the estate he might at least get part of it.

Plaintiff non-suited accordingly.

SMITH AND OTHERS v. JOHN.—His Lordship confirmed his judgment in this case.

TOEM v. GROSSMAN, $17.—This was a claim for lighterage and demurrage.

Mr. Brereton was for plaintiff and Mr. Toller for defendant.

After hearing evidence, His Lordship reserved judgment.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

29th June.

BEFORE THE HON. MAY.

STREET GAMBLING.

P.C. No. 572 found one Heing gambling in the old haunt, namely, Mat Street. His Worship fined him in the sum of $1.

A DISHONEST SHIATE.

P. Christensen, a seaman employed, was charged by another seaman named Mapey, residing at Mr. P. Smith's Boarding house, with stealing a shirt from him.

The prosecutor said at abt 6 p.m. on the 28th instant, a man named Richards told him something, in consequence of which he went to the boarding house, and saw the prisoner and landlord. The latter had a clean shirt in his hand. He identified it as his shirt and gave the prisoner into custody.

F. Richards, assistant to Mr Smith, said there had been many complaints of things missing. He suspected the prisoner, and set the trap. On the 28th instant, he saw the prisoner coming down stairs with something concealed under his trowser band. He took hold of him and drew away the shirt produced which was identified by the prosecutor.

The prisoner, who said he had the shirt given to him, was sentenced six weeks' hard labour.

MORE STREET GAMING.

Chew Acheung, an inveterate gambler and manager, was found gambling in Tung Hing Lane. His Worship sent him to one month's hard labour.

A QUESTION OF DEBT.

A man named Low Ayow, who thought he had a better right to two pieces of calico and a pair of shoes than Wan Ac, the owner of same, was sent to two months hard labour for his trouble.

A POOR MAN ROBBED OVER ALL.

Tan Achun, a hawker, charged one Ho Ayow with being concerned in stealing a quantity of cash from him.

It appears the prisoner went to the prosecutor's stall and purchased a basin of congee this morning, and instead of paying for it, made a snatch at a basket of cash and ran away, dividing the cash with others who came with him. He was caught, but no cash was found on him.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said he was attacked by the prosecuting party for no cause. Although he had no money he was on his way to buy vegetables to fine.

The prisoner was sentenced four months' hard labour.

PAWNBROKERS AND THIEVES AGAIN.

A small boy, 16 years of age, named Woo Asiuk, who had been in the habit of hawking lemonade about the Central Police Station, was charged by P.C. John Matheson with stealing his silver lever watch, gold chain, and gold key.

The constable said on the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., he came off duty and hung his coat up, having his watch and chain in the pocket, over his bed. At 6 p.m. he went on for an hour, putting on another coat and leaving the other still hanging up. He saw then the watch and chain in the pocket. At 7 o'clock he returned and found his watch and chain had been stolen. He made a report at the charge room and went round the pawn shops in search. He found his watch in pawn shop No. 72, Wellington Street. He had suspected the prisoner and from the descriptions the pawnbroker gave of the boy who brought the watch and pawned it he at once arrested him and took him to the pawn shop, where he was identified by the pawnbrokers. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the watch and said the pawnbroker had made a mistake. He had seen the prisoner as usual in the station with lemonade on the 27th during the day, but did not notice him about 6 o'clock in the evening. On the 17th instant, another watch was stolen out of the same room and the prisoner that day was seen in the quarters with his lemonade.

Ng Ayeong, accountant at the Yee Loong pawn shop, Wellington street, said at noon on the 27th instant, the prisoner came to him and said he came from the Yeun Woh Druggist shop and offered the watch and chain for pawn. As he knew him well he gave him four taels for it. This morning the constable came to the shop and asked to be shewn all the watches he had in pledge, which he did, and he picked out the one produced and said it belonged to him. He asked who pledged it, and he gave him the boy's description, informing him he had a scar on the right eye. The constable went away and soon brought the prisoner to the shop, and he identified him.

The prisoner denied the charge, and Captain Superintendent Deane shewed that the pawnbroker had been given due notice of the robbery and a description of the watch.

His Worship asked the pawnbroker why, although by his own statement he took the watch in pawn some hours before it was stolen, he did not report having taken in such a watch when he received the notice which so faithfully described it.

The pawnbroker tried to make out that the notice was not a faithful description of the watch.

His Worship: Now I have a more important question to ask you. How is it you took a watch and gold chain from a dirty ragged boy of 16 years, not 18 years as he says.

The pawnbroker said when the boy brought the watch to pawn he was dressed in good clothes.

His Worship: But why take from a small boy like the prisoner at all. You pawnbrokers have the general name of being ready to receive all stolen property, and the taking such a valuable watch and chain, the latter and a key being gold, from a dirty ragged boy of 16 years bears out the fact. This, continued Mr. May, was the most glaring case which had ever come before him. The pawnbroker never so much as gave the proper address of the boy. He said he knew the boy well and yet allowed himself to be gulled with the tale that he came from the Yeun Woh Druggist shop. He would make an example of him, as a warning to all pawnbrokers who dared to act in this or a similar way again. He would fine him $50; in default, three months' hard labour. He would also order him to deliver up the watch, chain, and key to the owner without him refunding any of money. It was evident that the constable would never have found the prisoner, save from the knowledge he previously had of him, as the pawnbroker rendered no assistance in any way beyond remarking that prisoner had a scar on the right eye.

The prisoner was convicted of stealing the watch, and sentenced to four months' hard labour, and to be flogged three times, ten strokes each time.

MARINE MAGISTRATES' COURT.

29th June.

BEFORE J. P. MCBREN, ESQ., ACTING MARINE MAGISTRATE.

THE "FAITH."

Daniel Lloyd, master of the British bark *Faith*, charged Cornuel Sorensen, seaman on board, with refusal of duty on the 29th inst.

The prosecutor said last Friday he called the prisoner aft and asked him the reason why he did not turn to with the rest of the men, when he said he wanted to go on shore and see a magistrate. He told him he had better wait until to-morrow and turn to with the rest of the men, when he replied that he wanted to get clear of the ship and he would not do any more work. On Saturday morning he went on shore about 9 o'clock and returned about 1 p.m., when he came on board he again asked him to turn to and he refused. On Sunday they were very busy unmooring the vessel and he still refused to do duty. He also refused on Monday.

The prisoner said he was afraid to stop on board the ship on account of the boatswain, who threatened to kill him. He refused to do any more work on board the ship because he was frightened of the boatswain. He reported it to the Captain and was told by him that he would not get clear of the ship and would have to remain in her until his agreement was up.

The prisoner was ordered to forfeit four days' pay.

THE "FAITH" AGAIN.

Cornuel Sorensen, seaman on board the British bark *Faith* summoned B. Davis, first mate, and J. Williams, the boatswain of the same vessel, for assaulting him on board.

The complainant said he was down in the hold at work cleaning the casks last Thursday afternoon. He asked one of the men for some bakum to clean the casks, and the boatswain told him he had better go and fetch it himself. The boatswain then ran after him and struck him several times and said he would kill him and knock his head off. He then went on deck and the mate struck him. He then went down into the hold again to work, and as he was going down the mate struck him again. The mate told him to come on deck and take the sails down, and again struck him.

W. Johnson, a seaman, gave similar evidence.

The defendant Davis said he did not strike the man, he merely pushed him and told him to go to his work, when the sails were being laid out, he told him not to put his feet on them and gave him another push.

The defendant Williams said he struck the man in self defence. The man called him a bad name and when he asked the reason he abused him, and wanted to fight. He told him to go on deck if he wanted fighting and he walked towards the fore hatch when the man took hold of him by the back of the shirt and tore it off. Then he threw him down and letting him go the man struck him. Some of the men then came into the hold. He then walked on deck and the man came up after him. He told the man that the next time he called him those names he would not have the chance to call for his partners. He then walked aft.

After the evidence of Thos. Evans, which shewed the boatswain made use of a bad expression first, the mate was fined five shillings and the boatswain 20 shillings.

THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—In your this morning's paper I saw an extract under the heading "Parsees" and being myself of the race, I naturally felt anxious to read it before anything else, and I read it carefully all through.

Through the medium of your journal I take this opportunity of passing some remarks on the incorrectness of the extract, and in doing so I am not only performing my duty as a Parsee, but will also be enabled to remove the false ideas from the minds of other nations who are not fully acquainted with their manners and religious habits.

Leaving aside the minor exaggerations and misrepresentations, I take the principal one regards smoking. It is well known to any body who has known a Parsee, however slightly, that it is contrary to their religious custom to smoke, and it quite astonishes me to find this young lady author offered to smoke by a Parsee, and that even a hooka, which, as she describes, was full of fragrant perfumes. This glaring mistake is sufficient to convince all that she labours under a serious mistake, and I am sure she did not meet a Parsee, but a Mahomedan whom she takes for a Parsee, as is often done even in this colony, where they ought to know better.

As regards jewellery on the turbans of the Parsees, no living being has ever seen any of them with any jewel whatever on their head-dress; so I believe she has drawn liberally on her imagination about this and other descriptions on the way of eating, dressing themselves, their ladies and children.

D. OLLUB.

Hongkong, June 27th, 1875.

RECEPTION AT SINGAPORE OF THE NEWS OF THE SEIZURE OF THE "CARISBROOKE."

Considerable consternation, says the *Singapore Times* of the 17th June, was caused here two days ago by the news of the seizure of the British steamer *Carisbrooke* off the coast of Hainan, by a Chinese cruiser. Two or three steamers usually leave this port about this season for Hainan, taking passengers and such cargo as is found saleable there. Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., the Agents here of the *Carisbrooke*, received a telegram from Messrs. Russell & Co., the Hongkong Agents, to the effect that the vessel had been seized three and a half miles from the shore of Hainan, when proceeding to Hongkong, 30 miles distant, and that application would be made to have the vessel released on bail. Application was at once made to H. E. the Governor, to invoke the assistance of the Hongkong Government in procuring the release of the steamer, and a telegram was accordingly despatched to the Administrator of Hongkong, to which the following reply has been received:—

"To Governor, Singapore.

"Hongkong, 16th June—*Carisbrooke*, seized for breach of article forty-seven of Tientsin Treaty. Hainan not yet open for trade. Vessel taken to Canton for investigation by Mixed Court. Consul notified regarding enquiry. *Carisbrooke* disabled by cruiser.

"ADMINISTRATOR."

We think there is some mistake in the above telegram, as the port of Kiung Chow, in Hainan, is distinctly mentioned in the Treaty as open to foreign trade, and is also set down in the China Sea Directory as a Treaty port. It is rumoured, however, that the *Carisbrooke* did not go to Kiung Chow, but to another port named Pan Kay, in the Northeastern part of the Island. It is said, also, that she was fired into in consequence of having disregarded a warning shot fired across her bow. This would explain her seizure under Article XLVII. of the Tientsin Treaty, which is follows:—

"Art. XLVII.—British merchant vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this Treaty; they are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be liable to confiscation by the Chinese Government."

We understand that in consequence of the statement in the Hongkong Administrator's telegram, "Hainan not yet open for trade," measures have been taken by the owner here to intercept the steamer *Penang*, which left here a couple of days ago for that island.

SINGAPORE.

The steamer *Chow Phya* was sold at auction on the 16th inst., and realized $19,000.

The steamship *Glenfinlas*, Captain Wilcox, for London, with the first cargo of Foochow teas, passed through this port on the 13th instant. She left the Pagoda anchorage at 12.30 p.m. on the 6th June, passed Sharp Peak at 2.30 p.m. same day, experienced fine weather throughout passage, and arrived in Singapore Roads at 3.30 p.m. on the 13th, going alongside Tanjong Pagar wharf at 4 p.m. After coaling, she proceeded on her voyage at 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th instant.

The steamers *Braemar Castle* and *Gordon Castle* arrived on the 17th instant, and the *State of Virginia* on the 18th, all from Foochow, tea laden. The *Braemar Castle* arrived about 11 a.m. and left late in the afternoon. The *Gordon Castle* arrived in the evening, coaled during the night, and was despatched at 4 o'clock on the 18th, and the *State of Virginia* arrived on the morning of the 18th and left in the afternoon.

As the steamer *Braemar Castle* was being brought alongside Tanjong Pagar wharf on the 17th instant, through some misunderstanding of the pilot's orders she went crushing end on into and half way through the wharf, doing damage to the extent of upwards of $1,000. We understand there was no question on the part of the ship as to who was to blame; it is said the accident arose through the engines being turned ahead instead of astern.

We are informed that His Excellency the Governor, after giving the subject his most anxious consideration, has determined that nine out of the eighteen prisoners now lying under sentence of death for conspiracy in the gaol outbreak shall be executed early this week; the remaining nine having their sentences commuted into penal servitude for life. The numbers and names of the nine prisoners who will suffer the extreme penalty of the law are as under:—Numbers 1, Poh Ah Wah; 2, Lee Ah Sam; 3, Lee Ah Yit; 4, Lee Ah Seng; 5, Leong Ah Ong; 13, Lee Ah Kow; 14, Leang Ah Boi; 16, Lee Keng Cheong; and 20, Leong Ah Sam.

As the presence in the criminal gaol of the nine prisoners whose sentences have been commuted would be objectionable, and prejudicial to its discipline, His Excellency has asked the Indian Government to permit their being sent to the Andaman Islands. The Governor, as a mark of appreciation of their conduct, has directed the release of the European and Eurasian prisoners who rendered such notable aid on the occasion of the outbreak.

The nine men whose names we have published suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 15th instant, for the murder of Capt. Digby H. Dent, Superintendent of Prisons, on the 13th February last in the criminal prison. A company of soldiers and a strong force of police were present to preserve order; but there was no attempt at a demonstration of any sort on the part of the Chinese, only a few of whom assembled, apparently out of mere curiosity, to witness the execution. There was a considerable gathering of Europeans, and Eurasians, but few natives. Thirteen were executed three at a time. The first three submitted to their fate in silence, but some of those who followed indulged in the most disgusting obscenity, and one defiantly assured Captain Hodgson, the present Acting Superintendent of Prisons, that he might expect a fate similar to that of Mr. Dent; and with curses and imprecations issuing from his lips, was ushered into eternity.—*Singapore Times.*

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 21st May, 1875.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Whitsuntide holidays having pretty nearly disposed of Parliament since I last wrote, there is little to communicate in the way of home politics. The House of Commons met last night, when, in the presence of a very small muster, some rather animated proceedings occurred, the salient points being the scarcity of recruits for the army, and the speech of Count Munster, the German Ambassador, before the National Association a few days ago. In to-day's *Times* you will find both these topics noticed in a very able manner. In the same paper you will find, under the head of "Naval and Military Intelligence," a report of the torpedo practice which occurred a day or two ago at Hokes Bay, off the Isle of Wight. You will observe that the experiments were continued until the trial ship *Oberon*, iron-clad, and strengthened though she was, had her back broken and was virtually destroyed. In making these artillery experiments, the custom now is to proceed to bursting or cracking point. Thus when a gun is put in hand to be tried at Woolwich, increasing tests are applied until destruction ensues. The weapon is then taken to what is called the cemetery, and the trials it has undergone are inscribed on a label by way of a tombstone. The departed consist of ordnance of all nationalities, thus making an inspection very interesting. It appears to me that the American guns cut the poorest figure of the lot; they seem to have the most metal, the smallest calibre, and the least straining power.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN QUESTION.

On the Continent, political affairs for the moment appear a little more settled. The cause of the late "scare"—that is, the apprehensions entertained by France that Germany meant to precipitate war for the purpose of permanently crippling her—still continues a profound mystery. That Germany did contemplate some serious step, there can be no doubt; but whilst it certainly did not involve, in direct terms, hostilities with France, it must have had for its motive some significant result which France could hardly submit to. I think you will find the suggestion I ventured upon in my last to be correct. If Germany can so fortify her frontier as to obstruct French invasion, she will naturally be more secure against surprise, and, for purpose of defence, be enabled to do with a smaller standing army than she would otherwise require. The possession of Metz and Strasburg make her very strong on her central and eastern frontier, but she lies open on the Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers, and it is manifest that if France were suddenly to seize these, they could be made available to her as bases of revenge on the occasion arising for again trying conclusions with Germany. If this suggestion be correct, I think nothing can be more just and reasonable than Prince Bismarck's complaint. There is a strong Ultramontane element in Belgium, which keenly sympathises with the German Catholics, whom Bismarck insists shall obey the laws of the country rather than the decrees of the Vatican. There is also a powerful element in France, and if all this Ultramontanism can find a footing in Belgium, the danger to Germany becomes permanent and immediate. Luxemburg is, so to speak, no man's land. The King of Holland is its Duke. He wants to sell it and cannot protect it. Germany will not allow France to have it, nor France Germany. It remains under a sort of neutrality, guaranteed by England among other powers, which guarantee, however, the late Lord Derby declared meant nothing. Now, the leading Continental papers have lately been lauding England for the part she took in dispelling the late "scare" but what that part was no man seems to be able to make public. If the case be put thus, Bismarck is convinced that France meditates revenge as soon as the times serve. She can invade Germany through Luxemburg and through Belgium. Unless he has some tangible assurance that such shall not be done, he will seize such points of those territories as shall enable Germany to construct fortifications to repel an invasion. Can anything be more reasonable? England could say at once, if either Germany or France lays hands on Luxemburg or Belgium, our channel fleet will appear in the Scheldt, rendering Antwerp impregnable. That would surely settle the point, for the step would inevitably lead to war between England and the offending power, which would turn the scale between the two belligerents. In a war between France and Germany, England's alliance would instantly settle the business—firstly, on the grounds of finance; secondly, on those of maritime supremacy.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The French seem at length weary of political factions. If Monarchy is to be re-established, it must be purely constitutional. To this manifest decree of fate the Legitimists are papal in their antagonism. The Republicans are too powerful for the moderate Monarchists, and so the latter, like wise men, submit to the inevitable, and advocate a conservative republic. Gambetta and his party, fearing Bonapartism, are compelled to assume moderation and to behave themselves. Otherwise, the love of law and order will throw the scale in favor of Bonapartism. The Senate will be duty elected and the Assembly will be incontinently dissolved, I suppose. Then if MacMahon will select a ministry from the majority all should go right—but will he take Gambetta? If not, will Gambetta at the head of a majority be tractable.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The apathy of the Government of Madrid is said to be ascribed to the dictates of a conciliatory policy, which had for its object the bribing of the Carlist chief to espouse the cause of Alphonso. This policy only partially succeeded, and now war is to recommence in earnest. The late doings of Don Carlos have degraded him to the level of a brigand, but he is supported by the fanatical Ultramontanes of all Europe. If the Madrid Government were to institute a proper blockade of the coast, Don Carlos' race would soon be run; but the coast is clear and he draws his supplies readily. If the Spaniards would buy Don Carlos off by ceding Cuba to him, they would be rid of two precious bad bargains.

MATTERS THEAT

Detachments of troops have been despatched to the different localities. Legislative interference is considered necessary, as the ill-feeling may spread beyond the dimensions of mere local riot. The disturbances have no political significance whatever.

BOMBAY, 6th June.

The native installation ceremony is again postponed by the astrologers. The disappointed claimants are willing now to take the oath of allegiance, and to recognize the Viceroy's selection.

A grand elephant fight took place at Baroda on Friday. The Gaekwar, Sir R. Meade, the Sirdars, and a large company assembled, and the Lance. Jumnabaice entertained the ladies in the upper storey of the palace. A special durbar is being held to-day for the reception of Holkar's ambassador.

BOMBAY, 7th June.

The Baroda astrologers say the season is not propitious for the new Gaekwar's installation. The final ceremony is accordingly to be postponed for some time.

The young Gaekwar's popularity is increasing daily.

The crew of the steamer *Empress* mutinied last week at Kurrachee; the captain struck the engineer who advanced to attack him; the rest of the men were soon subdued.

The Government of India have ruled that all the charges of the late Baroda Commission are to be recovered from the State of Baroda.

A native has committed suicide at Kurrachee by throwing himself from Trinity Church steeple.

A European at Poona has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for selling liquor to the soldiers.

ALLAHABAD, 2nd June.

The Chinese General, Leesseefahi, Military Governor of Momein, the supposed instigator of the attack on Colonel Horace Browne's expedition, has been received with great honors at Mandalay by the King. This friendly demonstration towards our enemy bodes ill for the pursuit of a wise and conciliatory course by the Court of Ava. The opinion now generally held among the best authorities is unfavourable to the peaceable settlement of the existing difficulties.

GREAT STORM AT COLOMBO.

The *Colombo Observer* says that a great of storm of wind and rain broke over Colombo at about 11 p. m. of the 8th June, in which the French barque *Marie Louise*, 212 tons, loading for New York, which was moored in the inner harbour, parted both cables and drove ashore near Sea Street, Pettah, where she lies within a few feet of the beach. She is a total wreck.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

The following conflicting accounts of affairs in Acheen are given in the Penang *Gazette* of the 12th inst. The first is an Achinese statement, and the second a Dutch account.

We have been requested by the Maharajah Mood Abdul Rood Mulik Habib Abdool Rahman, Prime Minister to the Government of Achin, to state that on or about the 20th May, the Achinese attacked and captured an outwork near the Craton called Blampadan, in the occupation of the Dutch. The captors became possessed of 4 cannon, 500 shot and 60 arms of precision. The Dutch lost 83 killed and wounded among the Europeans. Of the Javanese 55 were *hors de combat*; 5 deserted to the Achinese side, along with 7 women. One of the principal Dutch officers had his horse shot under him and was himself killed.

The Achinese loss amounted to 18 killed. The news of this action was brought to the Maharajah from Geghan. We may mention that the Dutch have received no information regarding the action.

The following intelligence was brought by the steamship *Pikel* to Penang on the 12th instant:—A general attack upon the Dutch positions had been talked of for some time, and on the night of the 26th ultimo an effort was made by the Achinese chiefs to bring their men into the field. The attack, directed against two outposts only, Lamteboo and Lamara Oleyleo, was easily and speedily repulsed by the Dutch, without any loss whatever on their side. Evident signs of discouragement are beginning to display themselves in the Achinese camp, and one of the influential headmen is said to have refused to take any further active part in the struggle.

The state of health of the Dutch troops remains unsatisfactory.

THE E. & A. STEAMER "BOWEN."

The British steamship *Bowen*, which arrived here yesterday morning, at 6.15 o'clock, is the fifth new vessel of the fleet belonging to the Eastern and Australian Mail Company, (Limited). Her commander was formerly Captain of the S. S. *Sunfoo*. She is 295 feet in length, 32 feet beam and 22 feet depth of hold. She made the quick passage of 44 days from Glasgow. The *Singapore Daily Times* gives the following account of her:—

The steamship *Bowen* is a vessel of 1,700 tons register, built at Port Glasgow by Messrs. John Reid & Co. Her engines are 200 horse-power nominal, working up to 1,200 actual. She has come out under the charge of Captain J. McKenzie, the Superintendent of the Company, and will be placed on her station shortly for the Torres Straits mail service. Like the other vessels belonging to the Company, the *Bowen* has been fitted up with every modern convenience for the comfort of passengers. Her saloon accommodation affords room for forty first class passengers. The saloon itself is placed in the mid ship part of the vessel, before the engines, whereby the heat and noise of the engines are avoided and the vibration of the ship is not felt at all. Her 'tween decks are lofty, spacious and well ventilated, and have been fitted up for the Chinese passenger trade, of which class of passengers there is accommodation for a large number. The after-cabin on the 'tween-decks has been reserved for third class Australian passengers, and every convenience is provided. The *Bowen* on the passage out experienced fine weather all the way, and in the Arabian Sea had the benefit of a moderate S.W. monsoon. From the annexed table of the distances made each day, it will be seen that the *Bowen* is perfectly qualified to undertake the duties of the mail service.

Distance run each day by the S. S. *Bowen*:—17th May 275 miles; 18th 243 miles; 19th 262 miles; 20th 260 miles; 21st 272 miles; 22nd 265 miles; 23rd 265 miles; 24th 271 miles; 25th 261 miles; 26th 274 miles; 27th 274 miles; 28th 282 miles; 29th Port Said; 30th, 31st Suez Canal; 1st June 3.15 p.m. cleared Canal; 2nd 239 miles from Suez; 3rd 263½ miles; 4th 274 miles; 5th 261½ miles; 6th 249 miles; 7th 264 miles; 8th 259 miles; 9th 285 miles; 10th 302 miles; 11th 293 miles; 12th 275 miles; 13th 266 miles; 14th 271 miles; 15th 260 miles; 16th 267 miles; 17th 268 miles; 18th 241 miles; 19th 258 miles.

A PROJECTED AFRICAN CANAL.

A bold project for the civilisation of Africa is announced, under the sanction of Captain Sir J. H. Glover, and other well known gentlemen in the Geographical world. This is the formation of a canal for commercial purposes from the mouth of the River Bela on the Atlantic, in the neighbourhood of Cape Juby and Cape Bajudor, opposite the Canary Islands, to the northern bend of the Niger at Timbuktu, a distance of 740 miles. Such a highway would open up the African continent to the world, and, it is believed, that no formidable obstacle opposes its construction, but that the conformation of the Great Desert of Sahara favours the scheme. For 630 miles of the distance there is a great hollow, supposed to be 250 feet below the level of the Atlantic, which was probably at one time covered by the sea. This low country is separated from the coast by a broken ridge of about thirty miles, through which the River Belta runs for twenty-five miles, so that all that would be necessary in order to reach it, is to deepen the channel of the river, cut through the ridge, and let the Atlantic fall into the vast arid basin. In this way a fine sheet of water would be formed, the climate would be improved, the country would become more fertile for pasturage and agriculture, and commerce would be carried into the heart of Africa. Sir John Glover thinks it a fine project, second only to the Suez Canal, but very much remains to be done before its practicability can be considered certain. It is proposed to organise an expedition to establish a station at the mouth of the Belta in the first instance, and then to make a scientific survey of the country. If it can be shown on good independent authority that the scheme can be executed at a reasonable cost, there is no doubt that the enterprise of England would be equal to so useful a work.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Prussian Minister of Commerce has despatched eight railway officials to England with orders to stay three or four weeks and to study the management of railways in the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from first page.)

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Tartar* reports left Shanghai on 26th June. Had fine weather with moderate S.W. monsoon throughout. Passed the steamship *Glaucus*, and the steamship *Rajanattiannhar*, both bound to Hongkong from Shanghai.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Amoy on 27th June, and Swatow on the 28th. First part had calms and smooth sea; the latter part heavy swell from the S.E., with wind at E.N.E., and cloudy weather, and falling barometer.

The French bark *Alexandrine* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 29th April. Had moderate winds and fine weather to the China Sea, with calms and light airs. In the China Sea moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather till last two days, when got threatening weather.

The British bark *Ella* reports left Cardiff on 8th February. Had light Northerly winds to the Equator, which was crossed on 15th March, in long. 22.23 W.; from thence had light trade winds very S. Westerly. Crossed the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 21st April, in lat. 43 S. Had fine strong Westerly and S. Westerly winds running down Easting, in long. 45 S.; had light winds to Java Head, made on the 31st May, then got calms for three days. On June 4th, made Anjer; from thence to the Coast of Cambodia had light Southerly airs, off which encountered a severe squall, which lasted one hour; from thence fine weather to arrival. On 20th May, spoke the British bark *Oleander*, from London to Japan, in lat. 26 S., long. 101 E., 99 days out.

A NEW METHOD OF KEEPING MEAT FRESH.

The Florence journals report a recent meeting of the Society of Medicine in that city, in which a Mr. Herzen reported the results of researches he has made into the subject of the preservation of meat, and claimed to have discovered an inoffensive chemical mixture, by means of which meat may be preserved fresh for a long period of time. A piece of beef plunged into this liquid, and placed for two months in a hot-house, failed to show the least alteration. An entire ox has been cut up in England, prepared, and forwarded by Mr. Herzen to Buenos Ayres, and there re-shipped to London. Though the meat had made a double voyage in equatorial and tropical regions, it was found to have retained the colour and flavour of fresh meat. Mr. Herzen exhibited, and presented to the Society, a glass vase containing a piece of meat of which a half was soaked in the liquid. The other half, which had not been dealt with, was covered with mould, and might be said to have perished; but the part which was submerged was in no respect altered. The Society appointed a Committee to examine the samples exhibited by Mr. Herzen. Several Italian doctors testify to its being impossible to detect any difference in taste, appearance, or digestive qualities, between the meat treated by Mr. Herzen and fresh meat. A Company has already been formed for working the invention, which, as the Florentine journals justly remark, is calculated to prove of immense service to ships, hospitals, armies, and besieged towns, and exercise a considerable influence upon the price of meat in Europe.—*Madras Mail.*

LETTER FROM THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

The following letter has, it is stated, been received by Mr. Guildford Onslow, dated from Dartmoor Prison, the 30th April:—"My dear Onslow,—Thanks for yours of the 4th of last December, and the kind promises therein contained which I feel sure will be carried out to the letter. Please send my kind love to my wife and children, and advise her on no account to attempt to come such a long journey, just to see me shut up in a cage for twenty minutes. I would fain not pollute the fair names of my friends by mentioning them in an epistle of this kind, so, therefore, as you know to whom I wish to send, send my kind regards. Please take it for granted and convey them, as, also, my kind remembrances to the tenantry and others in your neighbourhood. My reason for wishing you to wait until you heard from me is to remind you to get a special order, which will enable you to remain a much longer period than 20 minutes. I have suffered very much both mentally and bodily from the severe cold of this place and the insufficiency of food. I have lost no less than 148lbs. in 13 months and 10 days; and although I have applied to both the medical officer and the governor, I have not as yet been able to get more nourishing food or medicine to stop or alleviate this rapid consumption I am in. I saw the director yesterday, and asked him to have me removed. Please give my sincere thanks to the public for espousing my cause in the handsome manner they have. I feel sure the British public will never rest contented whilst an innocent man lays out in gaol to pass his life amongst felons. Give my kind love to my children. God knows whether I shall ever see them again or not. I doubt it, if I am left here much longer. So good-bye, my ever kind and sincere friend. Write to my cousin, and tell him to look after his godchild, now that he is robbed of his father. —Give my kind love, and accept the same from yours truly, Roger (Thomas Castro)."

A certain Mrs. Shaver, of Pennsylvania, declared she could only die happily upon a French panelled bedstead, and as her loving spouse could not afford to buy one, he borrowed the luxury, and Mrs. Shaver died in peace. She was certainly a queer shaver.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

29TH JUNE, EVENING.

Patna $571½ cash, sales amount to about 100 chests, and 11 chests at $570 cash; Benares $555 cash, 10 chests sold cash, and 5 chests at $557½ credit. No change in Malwa. Estimated stocks: 1,515 chests Patna, and 185 chests Benares; total, 1,700 chests. Market for Bengal Drug firm, and likely to advance with a demand. The direct steamers left Singapore for Hongkong with about 1,750 chests Patna and Benares opium.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½ to 4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½ to 4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½ to 4/2¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 226½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 226½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$28 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$820 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 92 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$490 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$135 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$160 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 75 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JUNE 29TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Almonds, 5 bags, at $23.50, by Tuck-moo-hop-kee to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 18 cases, at $27.90, by Yuen-on-tai to local trader.

White Pepper, 10 bags, at $16.00, by Wing-on-tai to travelling trader.

Melon Seeds, 100 bags, at $4.65, by Hing-tai to travelling trader.

Seaweed, (cutting), 30 cases, at $3.80, by Kin-chong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 10 cases, at $42.00, by Ching-chong-loong to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 piquls, at Tls. 15.7.0.0, by Kwong-sung-tai to travelling trader.

Chalk, 10 bags, at $4.50, by Yee-tai to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
Do.	Denbighshire	Williams	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	St. Andrew's Castle	Malcolm	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Osaka	owe	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Hollander	n der Eb	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Wildwood	mas Frost	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Burnside	Adregrace	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Matilda	Carver	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Messenger	Gilky	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Belgic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 8th prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Nizam (str.)	Baxl		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd prox., at noon.
Do. AND LONDON	Tartar (str.)	John	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Theba	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
Do.	Emuy (str.)	Blanco	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menmloh (str.)	Pasquali	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Hoogly (str.)	Gauvain	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
Do.	Gwalior (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sarpedon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 4th prox.
Do. AND YOKOHAMA	Kel King (str.)			Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 4th prox., at 10 A.M.

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Colored GAUZES.
Printed MUSLINS.
Striped and Checked ORGANDIS.
WASHING MATERIALS for Ladies' Morning Wrappers, &c., in Printed LINENS.
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BATISTE.
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TUSSORE CLOTHS.
LINEN LAWNS.
Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
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The Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's UNTRIMMED STRAW and CHIP HATS.
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Black Lace and White Shetland SHAWLS.
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Book MUSLIN REGISTERED PANIER SKIRTS, POLONAISES, JACKETS, and TUNICS.
Book and Swiss MUSLIN EMBROIDERED COSTUMES.
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A large Stock of FANCY LINEN SETS, COLLARETTES, Real LACE RUFFLE COLLARS and BEADED FICHUS.
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WASHING HATS.
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Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

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AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

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HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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CARTE NOIRE, Case of 12 Bottles, at $15
Do. " 24 ½-d " $16
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L. THEVENIN,
Sole Agent for China.
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Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
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For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON,
Agent.
31 1007 Hongkong, 29th June, 1875

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL

THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS"
to be despatched on or about the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
962 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

THE British Steamship
"TARTAR,"
400 H.P., Captain Johnson, (late Shanghai for this port at daylight on 26th instant), will be despatched as above *shortly after arrival.*
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1003 Hongkong, 29th June, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Blanco, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1004 Hongkong, 29th June, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 10 A.M.
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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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"SARPEDON"
will be despatched on or about the 4th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
996 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the *Sunda* with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875. [963

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the *Sunda* with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER.
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875. [964

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE following A 1 American Clipper Ships, having the greater portion of their Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above Port:—
The "WILDWOOD,"
Captain James Frost.
The "BURNSIDE,"
Captain Pendregrace.
The "MATILDA,"
Captain Carver.
The "MESSENGER,"
Captain Gilkey.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
952 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Barque
"OSAKA,"
Lowe, Master, will load a General Cargo here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON.
tf 924 Hongkong, 14th June, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Dutch Bark
"HOLLANDER,"
Van der Eb, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
894 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

FOR LONDON,
To follow the "Denbighshire."

THE A 1 British Barque
"ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE,"
Malcolm, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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A. MacG. HEATON
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DEACON & Co.,
Canton and Macao.
tf 862 Hongkong, 4th June, 1875.

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THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Williams, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
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Canton and Macao.
tf 698 Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

G. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 21st, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*NIZAM*," Captain BARLOW, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, at Noon, proceeding to Southampton and London *via* Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 2nd July.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Description of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading, with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA AND OVERLAND, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CITY OF PEKING*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th prox., at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA and OVERLAND.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 7th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 21st, 1875.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL)

COMMENCING with the *HINDOSTAN*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 30th May, and Hongkong 5th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London, *via* the Suez Canal, until further notice.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & CO.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By

Extracts.

TRY HIM ONCE MORE.

His case looks bad, I own, sir, very bad;
But let us try and save, not crush the lad;
He feels his guilt e'en to the heart's deep core;
Try him once more!

Deal with him, sir, this tender, erring one,
As you would have another serve your son;
Youth is impatient; 'tis the first offence—
Send him not hence!

If you forgive him now, and hide his shame,
'Twill fire his heart, perhaps, to earn a name,
And show his gratitude as ne'er before:
Try him once more!

He seems a likely lad—his eye is bright,
His manly limbs are pleasant to the sight:
Let him go on, sir; still in your employ;
Pardon the boy!

Give him good counsel in a gentle way;
Tell him the story of your boyhood's day;
Recount your victories and temptations o'er;
Try him once more!

A prison cell would never better things.
For self-respect and hope might then take wings;
You say yourself it is his first offence;
Send him not hence!

As years pass by, and he becomes a man,
Guided, it may be, by your own wise plan,
These words may greet you at life's common goal,
"You've saved a soul."

SYMPATHY.

Oh, mothers whose darlings are sleeping,
Thank God for their pillows to-night;
And pray for the mothers now weeping
O'er pillows too smooth and too white;
Where bright little heads oft have lain,
And soft little cheeks have been pressed;
Oh, mothers who know not the pain,
Take courage and bear all the rest!

For the sombre-winged angel is going
With pitiless flight o'er the land,
And we wake in the morn, never knowing
What he, ere the night may demand.
Yes, to-night, while our darlings are sleeping,
There's many a soft little bed,
Whose pillows are moistened with weeping
For the loss of one dear little head.

There are hearts on whose innermost altar
There is nothing but ashes to-night;
There are voices whose tones sadly falter,
And dim eyes that shrink from the light.
Oh, mothers whose children are sleeping,
As ye bend to caress the fair heads,
Pray, pray for the mothers now weeping
O'er pitiful, smooth little beds.

A MANDARIN'S DECISION.

The husband of a fair lady of Peking had left his home and prolonged his stay for an indefinite period, she thought herself justified in contracting a second matrimonial alliance. Unfortunately, however, the first husband reappeared on the scene. Recourse was had to law. To the mandarin, a man of ready wit, occurred a brilliant idea.—"My friends," said he to the two husbands, "your other in-law is dead. Funds must be forthcoming for her burial."—"By Confucius," cried the second husband, "I owe very little of her!"—"As for me, on my judge, I shall be delighted to supply them," said the first, with an expression of delight. "What is required?"—"You are worthy to be the husband of this lady," decided the mandarin, and he forthwith decreed a divorce.

KASHMIR SHAWLS.

The famous shawls of Kashmir are now somewhat at a discount in the world, except in France, where they still form a portion of almost every bride's *trousseau*, and where, at least in novels, every lady of the *demi-monde* is described as wrapped in *un vrai Cachemere*, and wearing a pair of Turkish slippers. France alone takes about 80 per cent. of the Kashmir shawls exported from Asia; the United States of America take 10, Italy 5, Russia 2, and Great Britain and Germany only 1 per cent. each. Of course the late war almost entirely destroyed the shawl trade, but it has for the time being returned to its former state; and, at the period of collapse, the Maharaja humanely made enormous purchases on his own account. The revenue from this source has diminished to at least half what it was some years ago; but still a superior woven shawl will bring, even in Kashmir, as much as £300 sterling; and about £130,000 worth of shawls is annually exported, £90,000 worth going to Europe. The finest of the goat's wool employed in this manufacture comes from Turfan, in the Yarkand territory; and it is only on the windswept steppes of Central Asia that animals are found to produce so fine a wool. The shawl-weavers get miserable wages, and are allowed neither to leave Kashmir nor change their employment, so that they are nearly in the position of slaves; and their average wage is only about three-halfpence a-day.—*Blackwood.*

DUELS BETWEEN WOMEN.

One of the contributors to the *Allegemeine Familien-Zeitung* has recently had the curiosity to collect a number of the most and best authenticated cases that have taken place between the members of the gentler sex. From the article we extract the following. The writer says:

Duels between women, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were by no means rare. France, especially, the land *par excellence* of chivalry, furnishes a long list of noteworthy examples.

The first case we shall cite was one which grew out of gallantries of the famous Duc de Richelieu. A Don Juan of the worse type, the duke was in the habit of making his secretary the confidant of his intrigues. As it cost him no effort to swear fidelity to Susanna to-day, to Johanna to-morrow, and the next day to sacrifice them both for Marianne; so, at the same time he for a while amused himself, at the expense of the Marquise de Nesle and Madame d'Polignac. Each of them supposed, of course, that she was sole mistress of his affections.

One morning, as the duke sat over his coffee, his secretary handed him, together with other letters, two that had had all the appearance of billets doux. These his grace handed back to the secretary with the request that he would read them. The first one ran thus:—

"Mon Cher Ami: For three whole days I have not seen you! These long separations rob existence of its value. When shall I see you again? As ever your

MARQUISE DE NESLE."

"Poor child!" said the duke, smiling. The secretary opened the other note and read:

"It seems an age since I saw you. A horrid dream has made me restless. When shall I see you? Faithfully, your

COMTESSE DE POLIGNAC."

"What time is it?" asked the duke, after giving a moment to reflection.

"Eleven o'clock, your grace."

"Have we any appointments for this afternoon?"

"No; none."

"Very well; write to the two ladies that I hope to have the pleasure of seeing them at my villa this afternoon—the one at two, the other at four o'clock. And let your messenger go at once."

Unfortunately, the secretary inadvertently asked both ladies to come at two o'clock. The consequence was that they treated his grace to one of the most stormy and painful scenes that could well be imagined.

The following morning Madame de Polignac sent her rival a summons to meet her in single and deadly combat. The Marquise de Nesle accepted the challenge without hesitation, chose the pistol as the weapon, and designated the Bois de Boulogne, of course, as the place of meeting.

They were both punctual. The murderous weapons were loaded, and the distance measured off.

"Fire!" said Madame de Polignac to her antagonist, "but take good care that you do not miss me; if you do, you may be sure I shall not miss you."

The marquise aimed and fired, but the only damage she did was to shoot off two or three little branches of a bush that chanced to be in her range.

"My indignation made my hand unsteady," said she, with a frown.

"Now it is my turn," cried Madame de Polignac.

She took deliberate aim, and shot away a diminutive part of the marquise's right ear.

The marquise fell to the ground as though she had been shot through the heart, crying out, "Oh, I am wounded! Madame, I pardon you!"

Madame de Saint Belmont was a masculine sort woman. Her husband, while in the service of the Duke of Lorraine, fell on the field-of-honor. After this event madame determined to manage her own affairs, and especially to look personally after her interests on her landed estates, which were large. She therefore spent much of her time in the saddle, and indeed in the costume of the contemporary dandy. To numberless other adventures and caprices she added that of insisting on fighting a duel with a young man who was enamored with her wit and bright eyes. She rewarded his devotion by forbidding him to approach her; but love is sometimes deaf as well as blind. In this instance it is possible that the cavalier put the seeming invulnerability of the lady down to affectation. Be that as it may, meeting her one day in a wood, where she had alighted to pick some berries, he threw himself at her feet; but to his protestations of love and devotion, the hard-hearted Madame de Saint Belmont replied:

"You are challenged. To-morrow I will run my sword through you."

And it was as she said it should be; the young man was killed by the hand of her whom he loved more than life. But hardly had he breathed his last when his fair antagonist was seized with the keenest remorse. She threw herself upon his dead body and wept bitterly. From that day she was entirely changed; she became very devoted to the church, heard mass twice daily, wrote three religious tragedies, and gave a large share of her income to different religious orders. Her indignation at the young cavalier was only an inexplicable caprice, she had, in fact, unconsciously loved him, as the sequel fully proved.

A similar but less tragic case is related by Tallemand:

Madame Chabot-Gay de Murat had a lover in the person of a certain Monsieur de Codiores. One day she thought herself justified in believing that he was unfaithful. All his protestations were of no avail. She challenged him to single combat, and, whether he would or no, he was compelled.

De Codieres appeared on the ground promptly, and was in an exceedingly gay humor, for he looked upon the affair as simply a jest on the part of his lady-love. He soon however, became convinced of his error and that she was in furious earnest, for very soon a well-directed thrust came near sending him to the land "whence no traveller returns." From the determined manner in which she attacked him, he saw that he must be on his guard. He determined, therefore, to tire his charming antagonist out, in which endeavor, in the course of half an hour, he was so successful that she let her sword fall from sheer exhaustion. De Codieres now placed his weapon against her breast and asked, "Well?"

A look full of love was her only reply, whereupon De Codieres dropped his sword, and clasped her in his arms.

In consequence of a simple dispute that took place during the course of a performance, the celebrated French actress, Baupre, challenged one of her colleagues, Mlle. Catharine d'Urlis, to single combat, and furthermore insisted on fighting immediately. In her rage she went to the property-room and brought two swords to the green-room. Mlle. d'Urlis accepted the challenge, and was severely wounded in the neck.

Columby mentions a number of duels fought by the dark-eyed daughters of the Iberian Peninsula. Here the leading *rôle* is played by the *navaja*, the short, dagger-like knife which the Spaniard carries in his belt. In rage and indifference to death no women of the world surpass the Spanish. Their hatred is like a stream of molten lava—it destroys everything that comes in its way. And with their passionate natures they combine great native cleverness. A single example will suffice to illustrate these characteristic traits:

The *manolas*—girls of the middle classes—of Madrid contended for the possession of a rich Andalusian. They determined to let a hand-to-hand combat settle the dispute. One bright May morning, therefore, armed with daggers and navajas, and accompanied by their seconds, they drove out at the Alcala gate. The understanding was, that only one of them should return alive. But, just as they reached the spot chosen for the bloody work, they were apprehended by three policemen, who arrested both principals and seconds.

The monolas laughed disdainfully, and followed good-humoredly to the nearest police station.

"Senor," said one of the would-be duelists to the officer on duty, "these gentlemen, contrary to all law and right, have willfully interfered with our personal liberty."

"That we shall see," replied the empleado, with becoming official gravity. "Officer, what charge have you to make against these senoras?"

"Senor," replied the policeman, "I had good reasons for believing that the prisoners were about to fight a duel to the death. For that reason we have brought them before your honor, that they may be punished according to law."

"If you please, senor," one of the prisoners replied, "we have done nothing, nor were we about to do anything for which we can be legally punished."

Thereupon the girl pointed out to the astonished official that the law for the suppression of dueling applied to men only, they being specially mentioned in it, and they only. The legal erudition of the young girl took the empleado completely by surprise, and perplexed him greatly. After a careful examination of the codex, he came to the conclusion that the law did not reach the case under consideration, and he was reluctantly compelled to release the prisoners, but not till he had obtained from them a promise that they would desist from their murderous design.

It is related that two girls in the royal tobacco factory recently had killed each other in a hand-to-hand contest. The mode adopted by the combatants was as romantic as it was barbarous. The antagonists, who were both about twenty years old, and remarkably handsome, repaired, one Sunday morning, accompanied by certain of their comrades, to a village some four or five miles distant, where they breakfasted sumptuously at different tables. The repast ended, they closed the window curtains, stripped themselves to the waist, and requested their friends to leave the room. Then, at a given signal, they attacked each other with their navajas, and cut and slashed, and thrust, until both fell to the floor, mortally wounded! When a few minutes had elapsed, their friends re-entered the room. Estefanla, one of the combatants, had received ten wounds, from which she bled to death in about half an hour. Casilda, her antagonist, died somewhat sooner, from a ghastly wound in the neck.

In this instance the authorities were less scrupulous than in the case of the two manolas. The participants in the horrid tragedy were arraigned and punished.

MATERNAL FEELINGS.

Mothers who are always ready—as too many are—to marry their daughters without forethought, to push forward their sons recklessly, to get "any place" for their children, and greedily to take the very best, suitable or not, for their progeny, to secure the first place, the largest slice of cake, and other "goodies," are merely carrying out a distilled selfishness; and while they believe that they are exhibiting a mother's self-sacrifice, in reality they are merely shifting their method of self-pleasing. Take again the too common plea which mothers put forward for indulging their children; self-love tells them that they do this through the generosity born of true love, whereas what they do arises as much from want of judgment and discrimination as from due appreciation of justice. Again, many a mother, instead of properly punishing a child at the time of wrong-doing, refers all the unpleasant part of domestic rule to the father, who thus becomes the domestic tyrant, while the mother is looked upon as a pitying angel, her soft folly undoing all the good which the father's punishment might do. So, yet again, mothers believe that they are exhibiting the proper "maternal feelings" in keeping their children at home when they should send them forth into the world where alone they can be taught the virtue of self-dependence. As Tennyson writes, in his "Gareth and Lynette," it is simply ruin for an active young man to be checked by over-fondness:—

Prison'd and kept, and cover'd and whistled to—
Since the good mother holds me still a child,
Good mother is bad mother unto me!

A worse were better!

The subject is an unpleasant one to us, and therefore we will say no more. The worst of it is, that neither we nor any one else will convince a foolish mother that, in pleasing her own selfishness, and in ruining her children, she is not doing her best, but rather her worst; and if such a woman reads this, she will perhaps think the writer "a hard-hearted monster" for having dared to say what he has said.—*The Better Self.*

SYDNEY DOBELL'S FRIENDS IN EDINBURGH.

Foremost among these were Mr. John Hunter, the Maecenas of Craigcrook, whose genial hospitality resembled that of the poet in delicacy and open-handedness; the lamented Dr. Samuel Brown, our modern Paracelsus, with the keen eye of genius for all its kindred; Dr. John Brown, "der Einzige," our prose poet, who happily remains the "lover of all," transmitting to ours the spirit of more magnanimous age; the veteran Dr. George Combe; Hugh Miller, of the Rocks, his strong mind yet undistracted by the clash of irreconcilables; the industrious and intelligent Chamberses; Dr. and Mrs. Hanna; Miss Catherine Sinclair, Mr. Stewart Menteath, the gifted author of "Lays of the Kirk and Covenant;" Mrs. Stirling, sister of Mr. Hunter, and authoress of "Fanny Hervey," the artists, Sir Noel Paton and James Archer; among Professors, Dr. (afterwards Sir James) Simpson, Edward Forbes, equally subtle in literature and science; Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal; the Poet Aytoun, a man whom this generation regretfully recalls as one who, himself excelling, had a claim to teach; and the indomitable Blackie, with his accomplished wife; with all of these Mr. and Mrs. Dobell maintained, throughout the term of their stay, and with many of them till the close of his life, a more or less intimate intercourse. During almost the whole of this period the Poet was united by ties of social intercourse and literary brotherhood with the late Mr. Alexander Smith, a man of imperfect culture, but endowed with a rich native genius, whom it has been a late fashion to depreciate as unduly as it was, during the meteor blaze of his "Life Drama," to over-exalt.—*Introduction of Poetical Works of Sydney Dobell.*

The *Iberia* of Madrid publishes a letter from Oviedo, stating that on the 29th of April a Protestant pastor was insulted and assaulted with stones and pursued through the principal street of the town. The previous evening stones had been thrown at the pastor's house by the populace, led by two fanatical women. The rioters were dispersed by the authorities.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tfr 385

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 600,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, all the profits of the Underwriting Business, *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the amount of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 21st November, 1867.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

tf 1362 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 38 Hongkong, 16th October, 1868.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 29th June, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 & 24	per 100 lbs.	$94.00 a	111.00
" 28 & 32	"	112.50 a	116.00
" 38 & 42	"	118.00 a	132.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.70 a	1.85
" 8 lbs.	"	2.00 a	2.02
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a	2.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 & 60 reed.	"	2.10 a	2.25
" 64 & 66	"	2.50 a	2.55
" 68 & 80	"	2.80 a	3.45
WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	per piece	2.40 a	2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.75 a	2.80
" 40 "	"	3.70 a	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.75 a	2.15
" 24 " & 28 " 8 lbs	"	2.10 a	2.18
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.60 a	3.65
DYED BROCADES Do.	"	3.70 a	3.95
DYED BLANKS Do.	per piece	5.70 a	5.80
CHINTS	"	1.30 a	1.35
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a	0.70
" Brown	"	0.60 a	0.84
" Red	"	0.70 a	0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.19 a	0.20
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.21 a	0.22
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a	0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	2.10 a	2.20
" Assorted	"	3.60 a	3.70
" *HH* Scarlet	"	9.00 a	9.05
" Assorted	"	8.60 a	8.60
CAMLETS, 88S	"	16.00 a	16.50
" 8S	"	17.50 a	18.00
" 3	"	18.50 a	19.00
" *BB*	"	19.00 a	19.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.80 a	3.40
" Hoop	"	3.95 a	4.20
" Bar	"	3.80 a	3.35
" Wire	"	7.90 a	8.15
LEAD	"	7.00 a	7.50
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.30 a	5.50
" Swedish	"	5.60 a	5.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	22.50 a	23.80
TIN PLATES	per box	7.60 a	8.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	23.50 a	28.50
QUICKSILVER, English	"	119.00 a	116.00
" American	"	117.00 a	—
SPELTER	"	6.50 a	7.00

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.80 a	14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Tientsin	"	13.80 a	14.00
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a	15.50
" Bengal	"	18.00 a	18.20
ALUM	"	1.60 a	1.70
SAPPANWOOD, white	"	4.20 a	4.40
" Black	"	3.32 a	3.60
HIDES, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a	1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.53 a	1.56
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore	"	1.89 a	1.01
" Saigon	"	1.49 a	1.54
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.70 a	6.10
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.		
" English steam	"	11.75 a	12.75
" Sydney	"	9.75 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.20 a	3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.			
RATTANS, Straits	per picl.	5.70 a	5.85
" Banjar	"	4.10 a	4.20
PEPPER White	"	16.50 a	17.00
" Black	"	9.50 a	9.80
BETEL NUT	"	1.50 a	1.75
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.10 a	4.80
" South Seas	"	15.00 a	16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.50 a	2.20
" Siam	"	2.30 a	2.35
FLOUR, American per barrel of 100 lbs.		2.60 a	3.20
" " of 200 lbs.		5.31 a	5.80
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.15 a	1.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picl.	1.30 a	1.33
" California	"	2.25 a	2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	3.45 a	3.85
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.70 a	4.85
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	— a	—
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a	5.50
" Candy	"	8.70 a	9.00
CAMPHOR, Cocked	"	12.75 a	13.00
PEAS, White	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Green	"	2.75 a	2.87
" Black	"	1.68 a	1.70
" Yellow	"	1.65 a	1.67
MUSHROOMS	"	40.00 a	46.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a	2.40
" Cut	"	3.50 a	3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a	12.50
" " middle	"	7.61 a	8.10
" " small	"	5.73 a	5.42
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.60 a	7.50
BIRD'S NEST, Japan, White	"	1.60 a	11.70
" " Hankow	"	85.00 a	90.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG, STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Belgic	J. Metcalf	Brit. str	1716	O. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Bowen	J. McKenzie	Brit. str	844	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
City of Peking	H. G. Morse	Amr. str	5500	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama &c.
Columbian	W. Rabbie	Brit. str	1382	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Croona	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1297	Ah Yon	
Egeria	James Entwisle	Ger. str	1097	Siemssen & Co	
Emoy	F. Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Esmeralda	E. Thebaud	Brit. str	335	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Ketopona	L. B. Hutbach	Brit. str	676	Birley & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug *Flying*
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Formosa	C. E. Stewart	Brit. str	651	Ah Yon	
Fyen	D. Torm	Dan. str	909	Ah Yon	
Hoogly	Gauvian	Fren. str	1800	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Japan	J. Miller	Brit. str	1859	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Jeddah	J. Clark	Brit. str	994	Chinese	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang §	Henning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leonor		Span. str	393		Repairing
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Mecca	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop-kee	
Menzaleh	Pasqualini	Fren. str	1069	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Nankin	M. Brace	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1895	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sea Gull	S. Ridge	Brit. str	994	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Somerset	H. M. Morris	Brit. str	654	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Tartar	Johnson	Brit. str	2.25	Gilman & Co	
Washi	T. Hesseroff	Brit. str	221	Birley & Co	
Yangtsze	R. Cass	Brit. str	738	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alexandrine	Gosselin	Fren. bk	260	Siemssen & Co	
Anazi	J. Hill	Brit. bk	468	Order	
Anna Bella	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Order	
Anne Cheshyre	W. Lawrence	Brit. bk	412	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Ardentinny	P. Brown	Brit. bk	377	Gas Company	
Balgownie	J. Brown	Brit. bk	324	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Beethoven	R. Hage	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
Belle Sauvage	Simpson	Brit. sh	891	Broadbear, A'thony & Co	
Benedicta	P. Jensen	Ger. sch	247	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Bun Cuao	E. Tanis	Siam. bk	337	Chinese	
Burnside	E. Peddregrace	Amr. bk	464	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Canton	D. Heimsoht	Siam. sh	779	Tack-mee & Co	
Cap sing-moon	S. L. B. Sorensen	Brit. bk	466	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Carl	Otzen	Ger. bk	265	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.
Charlotte Andrews	G. Place	Brit. bk	355	Rozario & Co	
Cintsnam	Shrewsberry	Brit. sh	1800	Wieler & Co	
Clairellen	John King	Brit. bk	434	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Columba	Sclavo	Brit. bk	344	Chinese	
Conquest	C. V. Small	Amr. bk	516	Gas Company	
Dilbarree	R. McNeilly	Brit. sh	1293	Order	
Dora	F. Ytuarte	Span. sch	220	H. Kiær	
Elise	J. Hansen	Ger. bk	349	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow, &c.
Ella	W. Christie	Brit. bk	985	Messageries Maritimes	
Ellon Castle	H. Ramsay	Brit. bk	338	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Ernest	Bourges	Fren. bk	406	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
E. J. Spence	J. H. Gill	Brit. bk	512	Order	
Fabius	C. H. Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kin-tai-loong	
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	Order	
Fontenaye	G. B. Taylor	Brit. sh	637	Heard & Co	
Fortune	F. Schulz	Siam. bk	447	Tack-mee & Co	
Georgina	J. Romney	Brit. bk	3 5	Order	
Gesiena	T. S. Mulder	Dut. sch	480	Order	
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Order	
Golden Spur	S. E. Parrall	Brit. sh	655	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Green Jacket	H. D. Roe	Brit. sh	1051	Melchers & Co	
Gustav	F. Raben	Ger. bk	556	Siemssen & Co	
Harriet N. Carlton	G. Harkness	Amr. bk	872	P. M. S. S. Co	
Harwich	W. Dudfield	Brit. bk	614	Messageries Maritimes	Newchwang
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Master	
Hollander	M. J. Van der Eb	Dut. bk	565	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Hope	J. Cromar	Brit. bk	536	Chinese	
Jacobine	J. Hohlmann	Ger. bk	412	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Japan	H. Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Kaisow	John Anderson	Brit. sh	795	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Kolga	Kioleeth	Ger. bk	500	Wm. Pustau & Co	
La Paix	C. Magnient	Fren. bk	449	Landstein & Co	Melbourne, &c
Lucre	Calberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Marion	Rufus Howe	Amr. sch	366	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Matilda	Carver	Amr. sh	849	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
May	Plumley	Brit. sch	237	Olyphant & Co	
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	990	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Messenger	J. F. Gilkey	Amr. sh	1028	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Min	J. Peters	Brit. bk	629	Melchers & Co	
Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Brit. bk	283	Chinese	
Montego	J. Griffiths	Brit. bk	316	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Chefoo
Norseman	Soderstrom	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Nuevo Constante	Jose Vraiste	Span. bk	217	Remedios & Co	
Osaka	Lowe	Brit. bk	527	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Panama	Burgdorff	Ger. bk	410	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rapid	F. Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Tack-mee & Co	
Ricca Genova	J. Cummine	Brit. bk	625	Chinese	
Rollo	W. T. Way	Brit. bk	583	Melchers & Co	
Rosette McNeil	F. W. Brown	Amr. bk	611	Olyphant & Co	
St. Andrews Castle	D. Malcolm	Brit. bk	635	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Seaman's Bride	F. Andressen	Siam. bk	314	Order	
Selim	J. Dick	Brit. bk	723	Captain	
Shooting Star	J. B. Hellstrom	Siam. sh	611	Tack Mee & Co	
Scotland	O. P. Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	Captain	
Siamese Crown	J. Watt	Siam. sh	540	Tack Mee & Co	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Tafferette	L. Jean	Fren. bk	350	Russell & Co	Saigon
Thoon Kramom	W. Varrath	Siam. bk	474	Siemssen & Co	
Union	J. M. Nabarria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	
Vidal	Rondeau	Fren. bk	409	Melchers & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Virginia	G. Tarabochia	Aus. bk	290	Order	
Wildwood	J. Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Rozario & Co	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag.	288	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Craddock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

| Name. | Rig. |